

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SIXPENCE.

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A "MACHINE-GUN" MADE OF ROWS OF RIFLES! THE WEAPONS OF "CASUALTIES" FIRED, A SET AT A TIME, BY A MAN PULLING A WIRE ROD.

Describing this sketch, Mr. Frederic Villiers writes: "The French have improvised a new type of 'machine-gun,' by utilising the rifles of dead or wounded comrades. The weapons are set in rows, one above the other, firmly fixed in timber frames, which

are placed in position on the trench-parapet or under a bomb-proof shelter. A wire rod is passed through each row of trigger-guards. On a man pulling this wire, of course, the whole of the rifles in one row are fired simultaneously."

FACSIMILE SKETCH BY FREDERIC VILLIERS, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE WESTERN THEATRE OF WAR.—[COPYRIGHTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.]



## THE GREAT WAR.

By CHARLES LOWE.

"WE weep," said Count Bobrinski, in the Russian Council of Empire, "we weep for the loss of the capitul of Poland, the sister of Russia; yet Russia does not say 'Good-bye' to Warsaw, but only 'Au revoir'!" Very prettily put, and we all hope that the words will prove to contain more truth than is said to be inherent in every epigram, and that they will be considered in the light of a remark by a prominent Russian to the *Times* correspondent at Warsaw on the day of its evacuation. "We don't want peace. When we have plenty of shells we will take Warsaw back again. We can never leave it in the hands of the Germans."

"We don't want peace"—unless with victory and honour; but the Kaiser, on the other hand, is said to have been trying to seek and ensue it on the path of dishonour—if one may trust the statement of a leading Petrograd paper that the War-Lord, through the King of Denmark, offered to come to terms with the Tsar behind the backs of his Allies—a proposal which, it is needless to say, as being inconsistent with his obligations of honour to those Allies, Nicholas II. rejected with scorn.

But the truth of the story may well be doubted—the more so, since these overtures were said to have been made a week before the occupation of Warsaw. Had it been after this event, the story might have had more in it of the *vraisemblable*. Equally improbable is the other tale that the Kaiser is already casting about to convert the two Lithuanians into a Kingdom for one of his sons, seeing that what he—or his grandfather before him—was unable to do in this respect with Alsace-Lorraine, he is not very likely to achieve with territorial slices of Poland. In this war, William II. is in the field as German Emperor and Supreme Commander, who cannot off-hand annex provinces to his kingdom of Prussia without his fellow-Sovereigns in the Fatherland having "a word to say" on the subject, like Corporal Brewster's "Dook" at Waterloo.

On the other hand, there is no reason for doubting the genuineness of the Kaiser's telegram of congratulation to the King of Württemberg, whose troops figured so conspicuously in the assault on Warsaw. "Relying on Him" ("our old Ally of Rossbach") "our glorious troops will continue to fight to an honourable peace." But what impresses one about these words is their half-heartedness, their caution, their lack of the cocksureness which, as a rule, characterises the Kaiser's forecasts. An "honourable peace" is generally one of give and take—like the compromise embodied in the Treaty of Berlin (1878), Dizzy's "peace with honour." But the Allies are sternly and inflexibly resolved that the peace-conditions of the present war will not only be "acceptable" to Germany, but be positively imposed upon her, as in the case of France in 1871. For the rest, the occupation—for it is not the capture of Warsaw in the ordinary sense—has somehow evoked less jubilation in Germany than one would have expected; and as for the Kaiser's triumphal entry into the Polish capital, it is probable, on the whole, that he will forgo this stage-effect as not knowing when his troops may have to make their inglorious exit out of it again in spite of the maxim—*vestigia nulla retrosum*!

Side by side with the Württembergers and the Prussians in the assault on Warsaw—an "assault" somewhat resembling the beating in of an open door (*enforcer une porte ouverte*), the hollowest of all achievements—were the Saxons, who must have felt on fairly familiar ground in the capital of Poland—seeing that their Elector Augustus, surnamed "the Strong" got himself chosen King of that elective and chaotic *liberum-velo* monarchy. To this end he scrupled not to embrace the faith of Rome—he whose ancestor of the same name had been the warmest protector of Luther, and that is why to this day the royal family of Saxony forms one of the few Roman Catholic dynasties in Germany. The Saxon Court at Warsaw was the most dissolute and luxurious in Europe, but it only lasted through two reigns, though in the picture-galleries of the city, the Saxon troops, now billeted there again, will find profuse memorials of the time when their ancestors were in clover there, and had better things to eat than the rotting *sauerkraut* and rancid sausage which are now their only commissariat fare, seeing that they only entered Warsaw to find it as empty as an egg-shell.

As for the Grand Duke, he has withdrawn his armies in a masterly manner, which would have moved the admiration even of the "battle-thinker" Moltke, who once—if I may repeat the story—objected that he had no right to be compared to all the most famous captains of the world, seeing that he had never been called upon to command a retreat—the most difficult of all the operations of war. But the danger is not yet over—albeit, the Germans have for the time being failed in their primary object, which was not so much to capture fortresses as to crush field-armies.

It remains to be seen whether the flanks—especially the right flank—of the retiring Russian armies will be able to escape the peril menacing them from Below's Germans up in the Baltic regions of Mitau and Riga. Worse even for the Russians than the evacuation of Warsaw would be the capture of Riga, which is only a little over 300 miles from Petrograd; and from this sea-base, with all its stores and other facilities, a march on the capital might be possible before the end of September.

The fate of the Vistula and the Bug seems to be sealed—for the present; that of the Narew is in the balance; but it looks as if the decisive river-action has to be fought on the Dvina, at the mouth of which stands Riga, Russia's chief Baltic port, and the key to her capital on the Neva. It is thither that the eyes of anxious students of war are now mainly turned—the more so, since a powerful German fleet is co-operating with the land army already in possession of the western shores of the gulf, and has already tried to force an entrance into it. Compared with the tremendous issues now hanging on the possession of Riga, the sinking of a Teuto-Turkish battle-ship in the Sea of Marmora by a British submarine, and our capture of a few hundred yards of trenches in Flanders are unimportant events.

LONDON: AUG. 14, 1915.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

"READY MONEY" REVIVED AT THE NEW.

IT is just the play for these times. It is a farce with just sufficient satirical motive behind its fun. And it is a play about what we all want, "ready money." Its idea is, you will remember, that to him that hath shall be given—that, if you can only show yourself apparently in command of plenty of money, loads more will be showered upon you without any effort on your part. In the case of Mr. Montgomery's crook, the bills flaunted were counterfeit bills, but they served their purpose; and the play itself, with its dash and its pace and its irresponsibility, more than serves its turn of amusing in days when we need amusement badly. When "Ready Money" was originally produced, the author owed not a little to the nicely contrasted humour of its two chief interpreters, Mr. Allan Aynesworth and Mr. Kenneth Douglas. Fortunately, both comedians are able to resume their rôles. Mr. Aynesworth's forger is no less sleek and slick and superfluous at his art than before; and Mr. Kenneth Douglas's anguished mine-owner combines with the old beautiful completeness of geniality and desperation. There are other good performances in the production, but these two of themselves are enough to make it distinguished.

"PETE." AT THE ALDWYCH.

Trust Mr. Hall Caine for extracting every ounce of sentiment, every tear-drop of pathos, that is to be got out of such a story as that on which "Pete" is based. It is this romancer's prime merit, in the view of the unsophisticated, that, in such a scene as the one in which the wronged husband makes the friend who has betrayed him read to him a letter the wife has never despatched, he underlines each point and over-emphasises every phase of feeling. Thus "Pete," faithfully adapted as it is from its original, can always be sure of admirers so long as there are lovers of melodrama and so long as it is acted with unsparing emotionalism. Mr. Matheson Lang and his wife, Miss Hutin Britton, supply the right treatment, and get the right support from Mr. Frederick Ross. With the consequence that the Aldwych has crowded and enthusiastic audiences.

MR. H. B. IRVING IN "WATERLOO."

AT THE SAVOY.

Memories of Sir Henry Irving's wonderful performance are evoked every time his son "H. B." appears in "Waterloo," and comparisons in this case need not offend the living any more than they can discredit the dead. Indeed, they are inevitable, if only because of the strong physical resemblance between the younger actor and his father. By those who have not seen Mr. H. B. Irving's impersonation it might have been thought that imitation could not well be helped. In point of fact, the divergence between the two readings is considerable. The Savoy actor's Corporal Brewster does not inspire awe in the same way, and therefore is not so tragic a figure, as Sir Henry's; he is a more homely, and perhaps more kindly, creature. You are sorry for him as you would hardly have dared to be for the original Corporal. You are less electrified by his description of the famous battle; you do not get the old thrill in the death scene. This veteran, as "H. B." portrays him, seems to drop naturally and restfully into death. Naturalness marks every phase of the reading, which makes an admirable contrast to the light comedy of Mr. Irving's "Angel in the House."

## AT THE BOOKSELLERS.

## FICTION.

- Maria Again. Mrs. John Lane. 3s. 6d. (The Bodley Head.)  
The Vixen. Lewis Fitzhamon. 6s. (Ward, Lock.)  
The Faun and the Philosopher. Horace Hutchinson. 6s. (Hutchinson.)  
Golden Glory. F. Horace Ross. 6s. (Hodder and Stoughton.)  
The Adventures of Lieut. Lawless, R.N. Rolf Bennett. 2s. (Hodder and Stoughton.)  
Green Eyes. Doris Egerton Jones. 6s. (Hodder and Stoughton.)  
The Sealed Valley. Hubert Footner. 6s. (Hodder and Stoughton.)  
Felons. Sir George Macgillivray. 6s. (Hodder and Stoughton.)  
The Sails of Life. Cecil Adair. 6s. (Stanley Paul.)  
Fate the Marplot. F. Thicknesse-Woodington. 6s. (Allen.)  
Room Nineteen. Florence Warden. 6s. (Ward, Lock.)  
In Mr. Knox's Country. E. G. Somerville and Martin Ross. 6s. (Longmans.)  
Queen Anne is Dead. Patricia Wentworth. 6s. (Melrose.)  
The Driving Force. George Acorn. 6s. (Long.)  
The Mystery of the Green Ray. William Le Queux. 2s. net. (Hodder and Stoughton.)  
The Despot. Ellen Ada Smith. 6s. (Long.)

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- More War-Poems. Jessie Pope. 1s. net. (Grant Richards.)  
The Book of France. Edited by Winifred Stephens. 5s. (Macmillan.)  
Life and Letters in the Italian Renaissance. Christopher Hare. 12s. 6d. net. (Stanley Paul.)  
Learning to Cook. Mrs. C. S. Peel. 3s. 6d. net. (Constable.)  
Halifax: A Commercial and Industrial Centre, 1915. Edited by George P. Wadsworth. 2s. 6d. net. (Sells, Ltd.)  
War Medals and Their History. W. Augustus Steward. 12s. 6d. net. (Stanley Paul.)  
Memorials and Monuments. Lawrence Weaver, F.S.A. 12s. 6d. net. ("Country Life" Offices.)

## NOTE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

It is particularly requested that all SKETCHES and PHOTOGRAPHS sent to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, especially those from abroad, be marked on the back with the name and address of the sender, as well as with the title of the subject. All Sketches and Photographs used will be paid for. The Editor cannot assume responsibility for MSS., for Photographs, or for Sketches submitted.

## TWO INTERESTING TOPICAL VOLUMES.

An Estimate of the Kaiser.

Mr. Edward Legge, who has given us two interesting books about Edward VII., is the author of

"The Public and Private Life of Kaiser William II." (Eveleigh Nash), a work running into sixteen chapters and a couple of hundred pages. At the present time such a volume is likely to be eagerly read; but, if the truth be told, it will not add to the author's reputation. It rambles far and wide, does not follow any clear plan, and is bulked by many matters that appear to be both trivial and irrelevant, including some that have already appeared in book, magazine, or newspaper. It is, of course, impossible for Mr. Legge to be dull for long, and those who will read him patiently will find scattered through the pages, at long intervals, scraps of information that are both new and interesting. The story of the American lady who married Count Waldersee and obtained great influence over the Kaiser, the story of the intrigue against France in 1892, checked by Queen Victoria and the late Tsar Alexander, who bore no love to Germany; the story of the Kaiser's interview with the Pope—these and a few other stories and anecdotes make fresh and excellent reading. On the other hand, there are references to the Franco-German War of '70, the South African campaign, the illness of the Emperor Frederick, the behaviour of the Duke of Orleans, Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and a number of other matters that are as thrice-told tales, and do nothing to enable us to realise more clearly what manner of man it is with whom civilisation has to deal. Nor has Mr. Legge always been careful to consider the proper attitude of the historian, who should be judicial and unprejudiced; much that will serve for hasty journalism, as gossip that lives its little hour and is forgotten, seems out of place in a book that boasts a serious title and a timely purpose. It does not concern us, for example, that the Kaiserin, "apart from her white petticoats, has just sufficient body-linen to last from one week's wash to another," or that her sons "never have more than six shirts at their disposal." Such statements explain, and almost justify, the Crown Prince's alleged looting in France; he may have wished to replenish the royal wardrobes. When the book is finished the reader must dismiss from his memory all the irrelevancies and—one regrets to add—the matters in doubtful taste, and reconstruct as best he can from what is left his own picture of the Kaiser. In other words, he must do what the author should have done for him, and doubtless could have done if he had applied himself seriously to the task. The reconstructed picture is not a pleasant one. It shows a man who, while strong and resolute, is restless, ambitious, and unscrupulous, who has no care for the feelings of others, and is possessed of overweening vanity. He compares very unfavourably with his grandfather and his father, men of modest life and sound principles. He is a creature of moods upon whom none may depend, and some of his intimate friends are of a class with which decent people do not associate. It is clear, too, that he has sacrificed Europe to his ambitions, and that the debt he owes to civilisation and progress is one that no man should be permitted to incur.

Rifles and Ammunition, and Rifle-Shooting.

Interest in firearms has naturally received an immense stimulus from the war, and readers will be found by the thousand for a new book entitled

"Rifles and Ammunition, and Rifle-Shooting," by two well-known experts on the subject, H. Ommundsen and E. H. Robinson (Cassell; 21s. net). The book is very comprehensive, and abundantly illustrated. It is in two parts, the first tracing the evolution of the rifle as a weapon of sport and of war; the second dealing with its practical use in war, in the field, and on the range. Much has been said of the alleged superiority of the German service rifle, and it is comforting to find the authors of this work writing as follows: "The Short Rifle Magazine Lee-Enfield is the small-arm of the British Regulars," but there are many other types of rifle in use by the forces of the Empire. . . . The British habit of subjecting anything British to a severe course of fault-finding has been responsible for the gradual forming of the opinion that the Empire is the worst provided for as regards small-arms of any of the Powers. . . . Then came the outbreak of the Great War, and Britain had to go in with the arms she had—only to find out in a very short time that, instead of being the worst small-arm in use, the short Lee-Enfield was the best." The reasons for this statement are given fully; and, for the rest, it would seem that there is no point connected with rifles and their use that the authors have not discussed and illustrated. The book will doubtless find its way into every military and sporting library.

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By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IT is often a strategic mistake to silence a man, because it leaves the world under the impression that he had something to say. For this reason I would not proceed against the very small organisations which urge the conclusion of peace—or, in other words, the leaving of Prussia in possession of her spoils. Coercion, like conscription, is a legitimate expedient, but not a very native, and therefore not a very easy, one; I should, on the whole, advise the English not to build their safety on the novel and rather unnational logic of persecution, even of justifiable persecution. I should advise them to build on the grand, firm, and enduring foundation of the Pacifist's controversial incompetence. After some study of all his works, I have come to feel confidence in him. He can be trusted to fail: and the more publicly he fails the better. I set him on a high tribune; I encircle him with the silence of a crowded amphitheatre; I cry aloud "*Favete linguis!*" Then he opens his mouth wide; and no words come forth. Or, what is the same thing, words like the following:

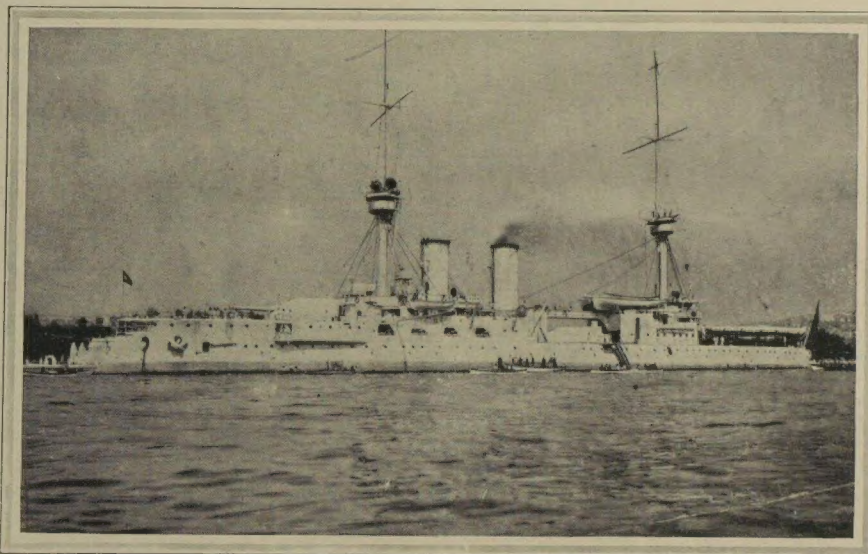
"We believe that the right course is, not for us to admonish peace lovers in other countries as to their duty in regard to their Governments, but to show that we are in earnest by demanding that Britain's part in the war shall be brought to an immediate, honourable, and righteous finish." What can we possibly do with a thing like that, unless it were to answer, with equal gravity, that we are in favour of a square, circular, and triangular finish, or that we incline rather to a thin, fat, and middle-sized finish? It is simply self-evident that an immediate peace could not be an honourable one, since, apart from all explanations with Germany, we should have to have an explanation with our Allies. No; these people can be trusted—to trip. Everything they try to say can be twisted inside out with a turn of the hand. It is far better to treat them so, as they turn up, than to move against them as serious heresiarchs, and provide them with a heresy they have not the wits to invent. The words I quote are from a queer piece of paper circulated by something called "The Stop-the-War Committee." Being deprived by Heaven of the power of speech, it relieves its feelings chiefly by capital letters, one or two words in almost every sentence being thus printed without any particular reference to what the words are. Thus: "THE BEST and most HUMANE course would be to negotiate rather than to drive the Germans out." To which, in the same reverent spirit of imitation, I can only answer that it is JUST AS well, as A RULE, to form some NOTION OF WHAT words mean when you use THEM. And what the word "negotiation" must mean, at the very best, is manifest enough. Note that negotiation has nothing to do with moral persuasion, which the finer sort of fanatics would probably put forth as superior to war. If Mr. Scott Duckers (who seems responsible for the piece of paper) could go to the Kaiser and speak to him with such soul-inflaming eloquence that the Kaiser burst into tears and called off the dogs of war, the incident (though improbable) might well be maintained to be more noble than an action in the field. But to negotiate is to exchange; and any influence

brought to bear on Prussia in that manner must mean giving something up to Prussia to gain something from her. What is it that we can give up to Prussia? Whatever it is, if it were a patch of African swamp, it would have stuck up over it like a notice-board the proclamation: "Bestowed by the Powers of Europe as a Reward for Invading Belgium."

The level of reasoning reached by these luckless people may be inferred from the following: "If the breach of treaties were to be regarded as affording an excuse for war, international law would not diminish causes of war, but multiply them." In other words, there will be dignity in a law so long as nobody ever thinks of obeying it; but less dignity in the law if anybody even attempts to get it obeyed. If the law against assassination by poison were a law never put into force, this bright thinker would, I suppose, congratulate himself on not "multiplying" causes of litigation. There would certainly be fewer poison cases; only there would be more poisoning. Yet, in

which it took military attack to dislodge him. That military attack would be undertaken. If it were not, the country would be conquered and ruled by an aristocracy of thieves. What this pamphleteer calls murder, what we call war, is what happens when the robber has a robber-band and a robber-stronghold. The outside of this piece of paper is much funnier than the inside. On the front is written in enormous scarlet letters "Shall British Blood and Treasure be Sacrificed for Nought?" To which the answer seems to be "No," with the obvious corollary that if there were an "immediate finish" they would have been sacrificed for nought. The back is better. It says, "Are you an Out-and-Out?" and also, "Either be a Militarist and say, 'On with Carnage,' or do Your Part to STOP THE WAR." It seems quite certain that there is no third course. So I think I will be a Militarist and I will say "On with the Carnage" at intervals during the day. I hope this is being Out-and-Out; and it does not seem very difficult. For the rest, there is the ignorant catchword about our

being where we were last year, which is exactly what we are not, upon any argument. One might as well say so of a man who has lost his foot to avoid blood—poisoning. Had there been no amputation he would be a perfect biped. He would also be a corpse. There is only one thing about this pamphlet on which one can possibly be serious; and that is not only serious, but sad. Mr. C. H. Norman, whose name appears along with that of Mr. Duckers, is not a fool. He is a man who has often been right, and who has generally had something of the right spirit even when he was wrong. I will believe that he originally attacked tyranny out of real sympathy with the wrongs of the unfortunate; and that he came to attack the patriotic tradition under the impression that it was a form of tyranny. What he calls militarism, I call self-defence; but I think he would have sincerely called it selfishness. But what can we say of this "peace" except that it is almost literally a fatty degeneration of the heart? How can what



REPORTED SUNK BY A SUBMARINE: THE TURKISH BATTLE-SHIP "HAIREDDIN BARBAROSSA," FORMERLY THE GERMAN "KURFÜRST FRIEDRICH WILHELM."

It was reported from Amsterdam on Aug. 9 that a Turkish official communiqué stated: "An enemy submarine this morning sank the battle-ship 'Haireddin Barbarossa.' The greater part of the crew were saved. The loss of the 'Barbarossa,' however regrettable in itself, does not affect us excessively beyond the fact that it places the strength of our ships as compared to those of the enemy in the ratio of one to ten." The Turkish Navy has now only two serviceable armoured ships: the "Torgud Reis" and the German battle-cruiser "Goeben." The "Haireddin Barbarossa" was one of four ships built in 1891 for the German Navy. She was called originally the "Kurfürst Friedrich Wilhelm." She displaced 10,600 tons and was 354 feet long. She was sold to the Turkish Government in August 1910. Recently, she was bombarding the Allied lines in Gallipoli and transports off the Peninsula. It is more than probable that most of her officers and a number of her men were Germans.

Photograph by Record Press.

the very next sentence, the writer flounders from the practical denial that international law can be enforced at all to the implication that it should be enforced with as much precision as private law. "Under private law," he says (I dispense with his absurd capital letters), "breach of contract is no excuse for murder." Study that sentence: it is the picture of a mind. In private law breach of contract is always punished, by penalties which vary from the mildest, which is loss of all the advantages of the contract to the offending party. The reason we can punish it thus temperately and in proportion is, of course, that in private law we have all the parties in our hand; and by the ordinary pressure of police can secure the injured as much as he deserves or restrain the wrongdoer as far as we think fit. But we should inflict death if we could inflict nothing else, and if the only alternative were a universal repudiation of contracts. Put the bargain-breaker in the position he holds as an armed Sovereign, and "murder" becomes the only thing we could do. Suppose each purchaser, after receiving a penny loaf, and refusing to produce a penny, could shut himself up in a turret of steel from

was once generous end in such ghastly lack of generosity? How does an idealist come at last to things so spiritually squalid as the surrenders and betrayals advocated here? I cannot believe that Mr. Norman would treat two human companions, though they were escaped convicts laden with loathsome crimes, as England is recommended to treat France and Russia in this case. I cannot believe he would leave any human being whom he could save with his own life under such smiling insult and victorious iniquity as this would leave the million human beings of Belgium. The man who should carry out in practice the recommendations of this pamphlet would not be a Pacifist any more than a Militarist. He would be nothing so loyal as a German spy. He would be a coward; a man surrendering to power because it is powerful; a man deserting friends because they are in danger; a man disappointing the broken-hearted of the deliverance promised to them; a man praising the peace of a shambles and the "negotiations" of a slave-market—

Who would not laugh if such a man there be?  
Who would not weep if Atticus were he?

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# "TOADS" AND AIR-TORPEDOES VERSUS MINENWERFER: FIGHTING THE CROWN PRINCE IN THE ARGONNE.

SKETCH BY FREDERIC VILLIERS, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE WESTERN THEATRE OF WAR.



## FRENCH EFFORTS "TO MAKE THE ENEMY UNCOMFORTABLE IN THEIR LUXURIOUS TRENCHES": FIRING AERIAL TORPEDOES AND BOMBS INTO THE GERMAN LINES IN THE ARGONNE.

In a note on his sketch Mr. Frederic Villiers, our special artist in the western theatre, writes: "Every conceivable idea to make the enemy uncomfortable in their luxurious trenches is practised by the inventive genius of the quick-witted French soldiers. At fairly close quarters the aerial torpedo and the 'toad,' or *crapouillot*, batteries are very efficacious in keeping the enemy free from ennui." A full-page illustration of a large aerial torpedo being fired from its special gun by a French soldier was given in our issue of July 31, when we wrote regarding it: "The trench-gun shown is a 58 mm., and throws a torpedo shell, 'winged' so that it gyrates and so keeps a straight course. To the body of the shell is fixed a rod which fits into the barrel of the gun. The shell explodes laterally and is calculated to do a very great deal of damage." The trench-mortars shown in the above drawing are of a smaller type, but worked on a similar principle. Reports of the fighting in the Argonne, where the French are opposing the German Crown Prince's army, have for some

time past mentioned that it has been largely carried on by means of bombs and grenades. A French official *communiqué* of August 7 stated, for example: "In Western Argonne the fighting continues to be very lively, petards and bombs being used," and another, of the 8th, said: "In the Argonne only fights with bombs and grenades from trenches to trenches were reported." Again, on the 9th, a *communiqué* reported: "In the Argonne near the road from Vienne-le-Château to Binarville the enemy attacked with grenades and bombs our advanced posts and the neighbouring trenches, but they were driven back within their own lines by our fire. In the part of the forest from the Haute Chevauchée to Vauquois there was bomb and grenade throwing and rifle-fire during part of the night." The enemy's trenches seen in the background of the above drawing, it will be noticed, are protected at intervals by the usual armour-shields used by the Germans. The French term their small trench-mortar a *crapouillot* (toad).—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



# WHERE TRENCHES LOST THROUGH GERMAN "LIQUID FIRE" HAVE BEEN RECAPTURED: A BRITISH CHARGE AT HOOGE.

DRAWN BY A. C. MICHAEL FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY ONE WHO TOOK PART IN THE ACTION.



## A BRITISH ADVANCE AT HOOGE: A MAGNIFICENT CHARGE

The British troops have been engaged in sharp fighting round the village and château of Hoge, which lie among woods about 2½ miles east of Ypres, for the last three months. In his report of August 9, Sir John French announced that the trenches captured by the enemy there on July 30, through their use of flame-projectors spraying liquid fire, had all been retaken, and that further progress had been made. The British attack at Hoge here illustrated, in which the Liverpool Scottish and other regiments fought with splendid dash and courage, took place, after a preparatory bombardment, in the early hours of June 16. Sir John French reported it as follows: "Early this morning . . . we successfully attacked the enemy's positions north of Hoge. We have occupied the whole of his first-line trenches on a front of 1000 yards and also parts of his second line. By noon to-day, 157 prisoners had been passed to our rear. A German counter-attack has been repulsed with heavy loss." On the 19th, Sir John stated that the number of prisoners taken during the week at Hoge was 213, including 2 officers.

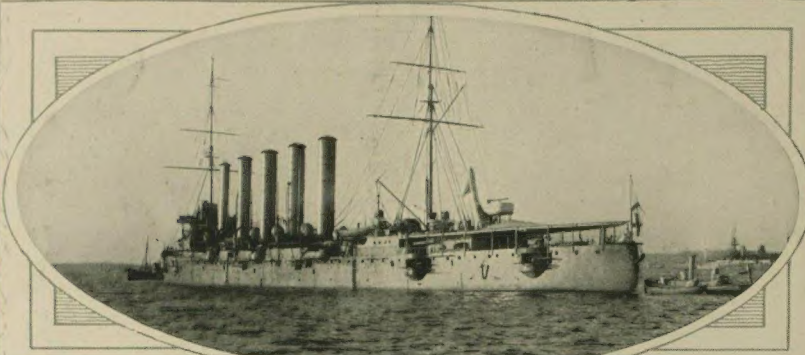
## BY THE LIVERPOOL SCOTTISH, AND OTHER REGIMENTS.

Three machine-guns and a full gas-cylinder were also captured. A soldier who took part in the action of June 16, and supplied our artist with material for his drawing, describing the British charge, writes: "The regiments reached the enemy's trenches together, leaving some of their men lying between the old lines. Two Germans left their trench and ran towards our men with hands held above their heads. They were, of course, conducted back in safety to a point behind the lines, and were properly cared for. . . . One thing was made clear on this day, and that is, that on the point of endurance and courage the German is absolutely no match for the Britisher." When they had taken the German trenches by an impetuous charge, our men, after establishing themselves, had to endure a fierce bombardment and counter-attacks, which they repelled. It may be mentioned that, in the "Evening News," an account was given of the H.A.C. taking part, with great gallantry, in a bayonet-charge in the early hours of June 16. The scene of their action, however, was not mentioned.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



# FROM THE DARDANELLES: CAMERA NOTES ON SEA AND SHORE.

PHOTOGRAPHS NOS. 1, 3, 5 BY CENTRAL NEWS; NO. 4 BY ALFRED.



"THE PACKET OF WOODBINES": THE CRUISER "ASKOLD," RUSSIA'S REPRESENTATIVE AT THE DARDANELLES.



FROM THE SHORE TO THE RED CROSS SHIP: TRANSFERRING CASES INTO LAUNCHES FOR TAKING TO HOSPITAL-VESSELS.



EVERY MAN DULY LABELLED ACCORDING TO HIS WOUND: CONVALESCENT SOLDIERS MARCHING TO THE EMBARKATION PLACE TO GO ON BOARD THE HOSPITAL-TRANSPORTS.



BOMBING THE TURKS BEHIND COVER: ONE OF OUR TRENCH-MORTARS BEING FIRED FROM THE AUSTRALIAN LINES.



RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES LAID ASIDE: THE CHAPLAINS OF THREE CREEDS UNITE BESIDE THE SOLDIERS' GRAVE.

The Russian cruiser "Askold" is familiarly known by our troops at the Dardanelles as the "packet of Woodbines"—the brand of cigarettes our service men specially like. The five funnels of the ship are said to suggest the whimsical sobriquet. The "Askold" joined the Allied fleet in February, and, as a compliment to Russia, was given the honour of leading the fleet into the Dardanelles on the outer forts being overpowered.—The method of transferring seriously wounded British soldiers from the hospital-base ashore to the hospital-ships is seen in the second illustration. The wounded in their cots are lowered into large launches, which are towed to the hospital-ships.—To facilitate the

medical arrangements, the convalescent wounded are labelled with a note of their injuries before embarkation, as is shown in the centre illustration of a party going off to the boats for their transports.—Trench-mortars, for dropping large spherical bombs on the enemy, are proving as useful against the Turks as in Flanders; the bombs are fixed outside the gun-muzzle by a spindle fitted into the barrel, and are shot off at a high angle. The mortar is on an improvised "bed" of ammunition-boxes.—In the fifth photograph, one sees how Death cancels religious differences. The three chaplains uniting in the one service are Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian.



## MAKING A SHRAPNEL SHELL: CUTTING RED-HOT BARS BY "HOT" SAW.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG, BY COURTESY OF MESSRS. VICKERS SONS AND MAXIM.



HOW THE MUNITION WORKERS ARE HELPING THE MEN AT THE FRONT BY MAKING "FOOD" FOR THE GUNS: AN EARLY STAGE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF A SHRAPNEL SHELL CASE, IN MESSRS. VICKERS' WORKS AT BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

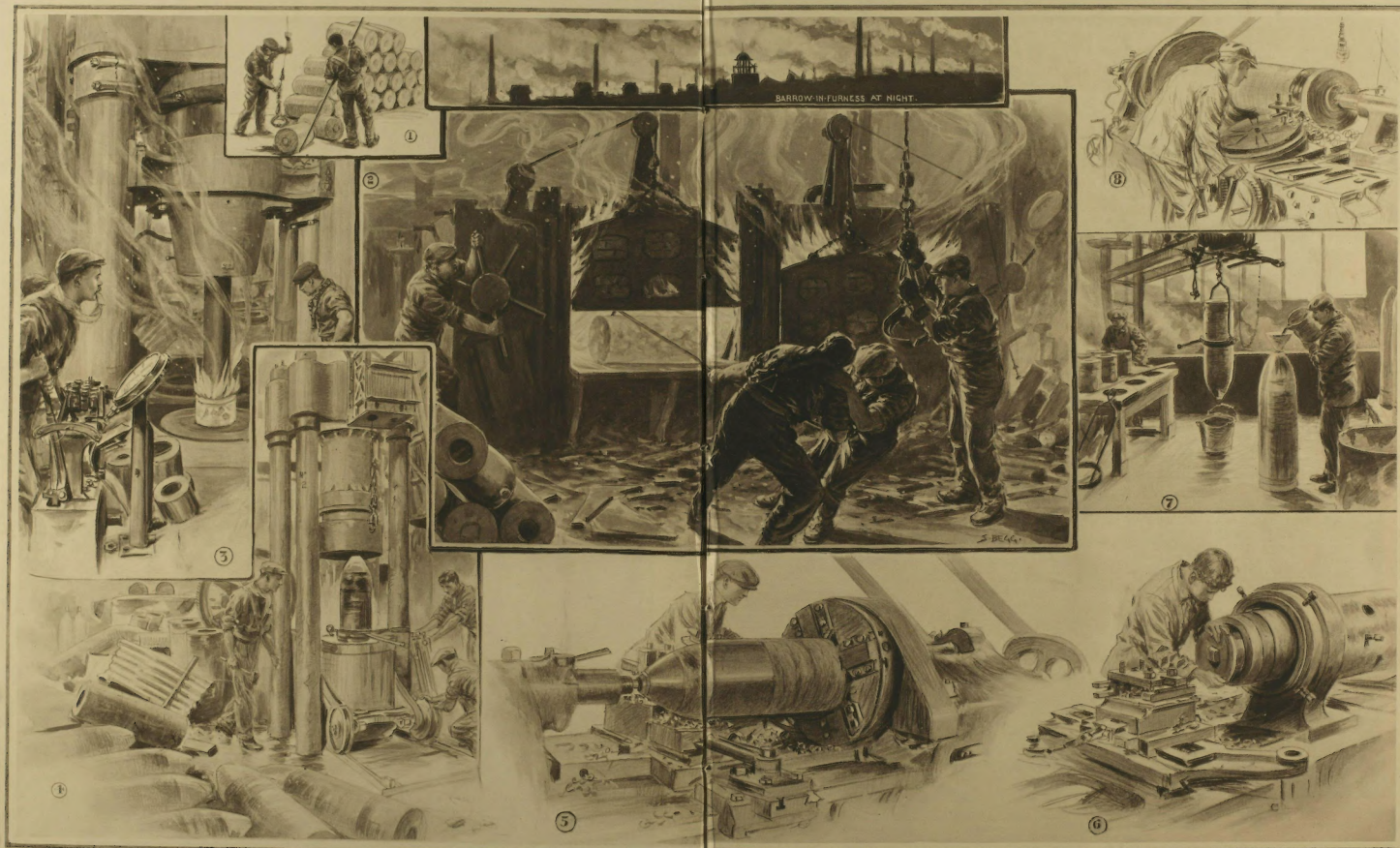
As our drawing shows, the making of cases for shrapnel shells is an arduous—not to say, perilous—operation, for the men have to work in intense heat and amid showers of sparks from red-hot metal. To protect their eyes and throats they wear a special kind of spectacles and breathing-tubes. Shrapnel, which is named after the British officer who invented it in 1784, General Henry Shrapnel, is a type of shell used principally against bodies of troops. The shell is filled with a large number of bullets, and is timed to burst at some little distance short of the target, or in the air overhead, to

enable the contents to scatter. Shrapnel is now much used also by anti-aircraft guns against the enemy's aeroplanes. In the British 18 lb. shrapnel there are 375 bullets. At a range of 3500 yards the bullets, on the bursting of the shell, cover a space 250 yards long by 30 yards wide—an area of 7500 square yards. In connection with the effect of shrapnel in inflicting head-wounds on men in trenches, it may be recalled that the French Army has recently adopted a light steel helmet for the troops, which is shown in a photograph on another page.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



# 12-IN. HIGH-EXPLOSIVE SHELLS—STAGES IN THEIR MANUFACTURE DELIVERING "LLOYD-GEORGES" IN THE VICKERS WORKS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BRADY. COURTESY OF MESSRS. VICKERS, SON & MAXIM.



1. BILLETS (SOLID BLOCKS OF STEEL) READY FOR THE FURNACE.

2. TAKING A BILLET FROM THE FURNACE IN WHICH IT HAS BEEN HEATED FOR FORGING.

3. FORGING, OR "DRAWING," A 12-INCH SHELL IN A HYDRAULIC PRESS.

4. WITHDRAWING A SHELL FROM THE DRAWING PRESS, THAT MAKES THE "NOSE" CONICAL.

We give here, by courtesy of Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim, a series of drawings made by our special artist in their works at Barrow-in-Furness, illustrating various processes in the manufacture of high-explosive shells, and, on another page, one showing a stage in the making of shrapnel. The difference between the two kinds of shell is that, while shrapnel, on bursting, distributes a large number of bullets and splinters over a wide area, being then very deadly against masses of troops, the effect of high-explosive shell is more concentrated and much more destructive within the smaller area which it affects. Consequently it is used for demolishing forts, earth-works, mine entanglements, and other defences. The area covered by the splinters of an 18 lb. field-gun high-explosive shell is about 60 square yards (50 broad by 10 long), or about 1-12th of the area affected by a shrapnel shell of similar size. But within that smaller space the high-explosive shell wounds everything, and the destructive power of the larger shells increases in proportion to the cube of their diameter. A 6-inch high-explosive shell, for

5. TURNING THE RADIUS HEAD AND BODY OF SHELL.

6. PLACING THE BASE OF A 12-INCH SHELL IN POSITION.

7. VARNISHING THE INSIDE OF A SHELL (AFTERWARDS INVERTED TO DRAIN).

8. TURNING A COPPER GAS-CHECK, OR DRIVING-BAND.

instance, is eight times as destructive as a 3-inch shell, and a 12-inch shell (such as those here illustrated) eight times as deadly as a 6-inch. The mere concussion of a high-explosive shell may also destroy life within its sphere of action. In a recent letter on the subject, Lord Spidenham wrote: "High-explosive shells, if burst in the air, disperse their splinters violently in all directions . . . the shattering effect upon earth-works, obstacles, or an enemy's guns, when a percussion-fuse is used, may be very great. . . . Deep-workings may, therefore, require both projectiles—shrapnel to resist an infantry attack and to sweep the ground over which reinforcements may be brought up; high-explosive shell to break down material obstacles, to render an enemy's trenches untenable, and to attack his guns in position." . . . One British soldier, it may be added, has found a new name for shells. In a letter home he expressed satisfaction that the Army now has plenty of "Lloyd-Georges." (Copyrighted on the United States and Canada.)



## ABOARD THE BRITISH SUBMARINE WHICH TORPEDOED THE GERMAN BATTLE-SHIP "POMMERN" IN THE BALTIC: ON "E 9."



ABOARD THE "E 9," THE BRITISH SUBMARINE WHICH TORPEDOED THE "POMMERN": KILLING A POWL FOR DINNER.



WEARING THE DECORATIONS CONFERRED UPON THEM BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA: THE SUBMARINE HAS BEEN OPERATING



RUSSIA: OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE BRITISH SUBMARINE "E 9," WHICH IN THE BALTIC.



COVERED WITH ICE: THE BRITISH SUBMARINE "E 9," WHICH HAS BEEN SUPPORTING THE RUSSIAN FLEET IN THE BALTIC.



RUSSIAN HONOUR FOR THE CREW OF THE BRITISH SUBMARINE WHICH TORPEDOED THE GERMAN BATTLE-SHIP "POMMERN": THE PRESENTATION OF THE DECORATIONS CONFERRED BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.



COVERED WITH ICE: THE BRITISH SUBMARINE "E 9" COMMANDER MAX K. HORTON, D.S.O., WHICH HAS BEEN SUPPORTING THE RUSSIAN FLEET IN THE BALTIC.

Towards the end of July, Dr. Macdonald, Secretary of the Admiralty, announced in the House of Commons that, according to semi-official information received from the Russian Government, the commanding officer of the British submarine which successfully torpedoed the German battle-ship "Pommern" in the Baltic on July 3 last was Commander Max K. Horton, D.S.O. Later came a note from Petrograd that Commander Horton had been decorated with the Order of St. George (4th Class). Almost at the same time the Press Bureau stated: "It has been officially announced in Petrograd that the submarine which made a successful attack on a German warship on July 3 and in the Baltic was British." Further confirmation came in a Rector message which said that the Emperor of Russia had conferred the Cross of St. George upon the officers and crew of the British submarine.

conferred. At the same time, the Germans denied the loss of the ship. The "Pommern" was one of the ten really effective pre-Dreadnoughts flying the German flag, and was completed for sea in 1907. As it was put in the "Observer" not long ago: "The news that there are British submarines in the Baltic appears to have surprised most people. Really and truly there would be more ground for surprise if we heard of any part of the theatre of naval war where there are not British submarines . . . this last enterprise is of signal consequence; for it shows that the weaker Russian fleet is not without a backing which, in the narrow waters at the eastern end of the Baltic, makes all enterprise by the heavy ships of the German fleet extremely hazardous."—(Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)



## SCIENCE &amp; NATURAL HISTORY



SEEKING AT BURGERS (TRESPASSING ON THEIR GROUND) STUDENTS (OUT OF SCHOOL) (18th CENTURY)



UNIVERSITY LIFE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY: A DOCTOR RECEIVING THE SIGNS OF HIS DEGREE.



LEARNING UNDER DIFFICULTIES IN A CATHEDRAL: STUDENTS IN SCHOOL (13th CENTURY)

## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE POISONING OF WOUNDS.

FOR some reason or other, wounds received by our soldiers on the Western front are not healing as well as was to be expected. Tetanus, which at one time gave much trouble, has now in a great measure been overcome by the free use of anti-tetanus serum. One doctor has even gone so far as to recommend that in all cases brought into field-hospitals, an injection of anti-tetanus serum should be administered, whether signs of lock-jaw be present or not. Gas-gangrene, again, which at the outset proved more prevalent, if not so fatal as tetanus, is, thanks to improved methods of treatment and better organisation, on the decrease. Yet, in spite of everything, wounds do not heal as quickly as they should. It is no uncommon thing for a wound to scar over, or even if slight, to heal apparently by first intention; and then, after a few days' convalescence, to break out again, with the setting-in of suppuration, which may go on for weeks, and is very difficult finally to cure. Nor is it all wounds which go through this course. Bayonet wounds, which have, according to all accounts, become extremely rare on the Western front, and wounds from rifle bullets generally heal without much trouble. It is only those from shell-splinters or shrapnel which prove difficult of treatment.

The general opinion of Army doctors seems to be that more might be done than at present by the use of antiseptics at the beginning, and the main difference between them is as to what antiseptic should be used. The French seem faithful as ever to the use of iodine, and have even, as has been said many months ago in this column, largely supplied all ranks with tiny "ampoules," or bulbs containing iodine for self-administration. Dr. Paul Fildes, Surgeon-General Cheatle, R.N., and Dr. Rajchman recommend a weak solution of corrosive sublimate mixed with malachite green in 80 per cent. alcohol. The malachite green seems to have the property of allaying the irritation which mercurial solutions sometimes produce, and they have found daily spraying with this compound very efficacious in cases of chronic suppuration which will yield to no other treatment. Dr. Lorrain Smith seems to pin his faith

to hypochlorous acid, which, as the active agent in the so-called "chloride of lime," was well known and trusted as an antiseptic before modern drugs came in. Yet other practitioners speak highly of pinewood saw-dust, which may be supposed to owe its efficacy to the free turpentine it contains, as a first dressing; and yet others, of sphagnum, or peat-moss, for the same purpose. In the multitude of counsellors there is safety; and although the safety is not always for the patient, it is perhaps as well

this septic condition of certain wounds than with the method of its cure. That shell-splinters should be especially bad in this respect is not extraordinary when we consider the probability of their striking the much-turned-over earth before they arrive at the patient, and also the extensive laceration that their

irregular shape and frequently blunt edges is likely to cause. The high explosive with which they are mainly filled may also, possibly, have septic qualities of its own, and the tri-nitro-toluene of the Germans certainly gives birth to unconsumed fragments of carbon likely to be carried into the wound. The case is entirely different with the smooth, cylindrical bullet of the Mauser, the sharp point of which enables it to drill a clean hole through the body or limb struck by it with as little laceration or contusion as possible. But why should the spherical bullet of the shrapnel cause poisonous wounds when that fired from a rifle does not?

The shape and lesser velocity of the shrapnel bullet is, of course, accountable for something. Everyone knows that a round object—a golf-ball, for instance—will cause a bruise where a sharp stone or pointed weapon would make a punctured wound. But apart from this, there is another explanation. In "The Poison War" some illustrations from which appeared in *The Illustrated London News* a few weeks back, it is said that the German shrapnel bullets are enclosed in a case partly filled with some powder containing phosphorus, and that they are roughened or indented so as to ensure this powder being carried into the wound.

If this be the case, it would abundantly account for the bad healing of wounds caused by German shrapnel, many of the symptoms of which are quite compatible with phosphorus poisoning. If it can be shown that this is done deliberately, and with no other intention than to cause needless suffering, it is one more item in the long bill which European civilisation, as represented by the Allies, is running up against German war methods. In the meantime, it would be well to find out if those German wounded in our hands, who have been hit by shrapnel bullets from the guns of ourselves or our Allies, suffer in the same way.

F. L.



UNDER THE RED CROSS AT GABA TEPE: "ANZAC" AMBULANCE MEN ATTENDING TO THE WOUNDED.

"A serious problem," wrote an official correspondent of the Australasian landing at Gaba Tepe, "was getting away the wounded from the shore. All those who were unable to hobble to the beach had to be carried down from the hills on stretchers, then hastily dressed, and carried to the boats." The word "Anzac" was coined from the initial letters of "Australasian (and) New Zealand Army Corps." It happens to be Turkish for "only just."

that under war conditions the surgeon should have more than one remedy to which he can turn in case of shortage of the others.

The layman who unfortunately has to stay at home is, perhaps, more concerned with the cause of



## TORPEDOER OF THREE GERMAN WAR-SHIPS: THE "E 9'S" COMMANDER.



THE BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER WHO TORPEDOED THE GERMAN BATTLE-SHIP "POMMERN" IN THE BALTIC, THE "HELA," OFF HELIGOLAND, AND THE "S. 116," OFF BORKUM: COMMANDER MAX K. HORTON, D.S.O., ON THE "E 9."

Commander Max K. Horton, R.N., D.S.O., the submarine officer who torpedoed the German battle-ship "Pommern" in the Baltic on July 2, has at least two other feats to his credit. On September 13 of last year he sank the German light-cruiser "Hela" off Heligoland; and on October 6 of the same year, he sank the German destroyer "S. 116" off Borkum. He was specially promoted Commander in December,

in recognition of his distinguished services. He sank the "Hela" while examining the outer anchorage off Heligoland, "a service attended by considerable risk." The "S. 116" he sank while patrolling off the mouth of the Ems. Both times he returned flying a skull and cross-bones flag. He was awarded the D.S.O., as "a most enterprising submarine officer," in December.—[Copyrighted in the United States and Canada]



# "A SERVICE OF HUMBLE PRAYER . . . ON BEHALF OF THE NATION AND EMPIRE": INTERCESSION DAY AT ST. PAUL'S.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT THE SERVICE.



"WE COMMEND TO THY FATHERLY GOODNESS THE MEN WHO, THROUGH PERILS OF WAR, ARE SERVING THIS NATION": THE SCENE IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL ON AUGUST 4, 1915.  
THE DAY WHICH BEGAN THE SECOND YEAR OF THE WAR.

There was held at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Wednesday, August 4, the anniversary of the declaration of war, "A Service of Humble Prayer to Almighty God on behalf of the Nation and the Empire." Imprecious as must be all such intercessions with the Supreme Power, the scene in the Cathedral when the King and Queen, with Queen Alexandra, leading statesmen, prominent personages in every sphere of the national life—Army, Navy, Politics, Society, and, most appropriate of all, soldiers who have fought and bled for their country—gathered together, was unique. Grave, with gravity of widespread mourning and the tenacity of a great resolve; splendid with a great assemblage of the wisdom, the courage, the brain of the nation; dignified by the presence of the King, the Queen, and the King's beloved mother, the

occasion was one which will live in history for all time. The Archbishop of Canterbury preached with fervour and with the dignity becoming the head of the Church of a great Empire; profoundly touching were the brief prayers offered up by the Bishop of London, and the vast congregation was visibly affected by the earnestly uttered words: "We commend to Thy Fatherly goodness the men who, through perils of war, are serving the Nation." In the left foreground of the drawing are a number of soldiers in their blue hospital-dress; in the centre, rather towards the background, on a line with the pulpit, is seen the King; with the Queen on his right hand, and Queen Alexandra on his left. (Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)



# NOVEL PHASES OF THE WAR: CURIOSITIES AND NEW INVENTIONS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS, AND PHOTOPRESS.



NOT CAUSED BY SHELL-FIRE, BUT BY SMALL-ARMS! A ROOF RIDDLED BY CONTINUAL RIFLE-FIRE.



THE PERISCOPE IN TRENCH-WARFARE: A ZOUAVE OFFICER MAKING OBSERVATIONS FROM THE FRENCH LINES.



AN INSTANCE OF FRENCH CONSIDERATION FOR AN UNSCRUPULOUS ENEMY: GERMAN PRISONERS BEING LED THROUGH A FRENCH TRENCH TO BE LESS EXPOSED TO THEIR OWN SHELL-FIRE.



THE MEDIAEVAL TOUCH IN MODERN WARFARE: FRENCH INFANTRY WEARING THE NEW STEEL HELMETS, WAITING TO ADVANCE.



SUGGESTING A COMBINATION OF DIVER AND PHOTOGRAPHER: FRENCH OFFICERS WEARING RESPIRATOR-MASKS.

We illustrate here some scenes and incidents of the war which, in one way or another, represent some of its less familiar phases. The first photograph shows a building with its tiled roof so riddled as to suggest that it had been struck by shells, but, as a matter of fact, the damage in this case was done by rifle-fire—a fact which affords evidence of the power of the modern rifle. The periscope, of course, has by this time become a commonplace of trench-fighting. The new French steel helmet, adopted as a

protection against shrapnel, which was found to inflict so many preventable head-wounds, is not yet quite so familiar. It gives the troops somewhat the appearance of mediaeval pikemen. We may add that some examples of ancient body-armour are illustrated on another page. The respirator-masks shown in the last photograph afford very complete covering for the head in the event of "gas" attacks. They are worn, it will be noticed, under the ordinary *képi*, or French service cap.



## A FIGHT WHICH HAS GIVEN "BLUE DEVILS" A NEW NAME.



### ACTION WHICH HAS WON FRENCH CHASSEURS THE TITLE "THE COMPANY OF SIDI BRAHIM": DEFENDING A CORNER OF A TRENCH WITH THE AID OF STONES ROLLED DOWN THE HILLSIDE AGAINST THE GERMANS.

The taking of the summit of Hilsenfirst, in the Vosges, gave certain French Chasseurs opportunity to re-enact magnificently the exploit of the Chasseurs at Sidi Brahimi, in 1845, where they were associated with the 60th Hussars. On the evening of June 14, a party of 137, with 5 officers, found themselves surrounded, and had to take to a corner of a trench. For nearly three days they fought without ceasing, hoping for relief. By the 17th they had practically no ammunition left. Then the "blue devils" rolled stones down the hill against the advancing enemy. At last, on the evening of the 17th, relief

reached them under cover of artillery fire. Despite the danger they had been in, they had lost but two killed and three wounded. In commemoration of the deed, the 6th Company of the 7th Battalion of Chasseurs will in future bear the name, "The Company of Sidi Brahimi." Sidi-Brahimi is in Algeria, and in the Mosque of that place a small body of fourteen French, without food or water, resisted the attacks of Arab hordes for two days, and then, despairing of receiving help, made a sortie under the one surviving officer, and contrived to get back to camp, only ten men strong.



# ON THE ISONZO: ITALIAN FORCES AND THEIR ROYAL COMMANDER.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BROCHIERI



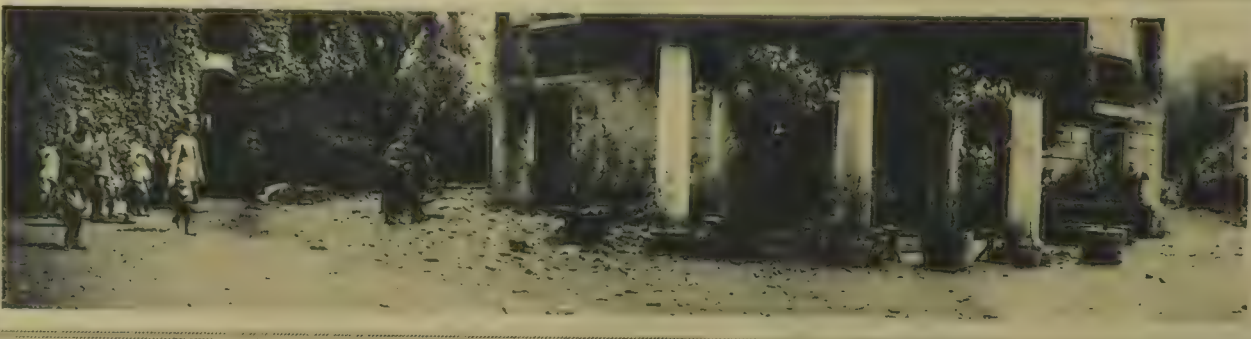
WELL HIDDEN FROM AUSTRIAN AIR-SCOUTS: MOTOR-TRACTORS FOR ITALIAN HEAVY GUNS AND A CLOSELY SCREENED ARTILLERY PARK.



"FOOD" FOR THE ITALIAN GUNS ON THE ISONZO FRONT: A COLUMN OF AMMUNITION FOR ARTILLERY, AT VERSA.



COOKING FOR THE MEN WHO ARE FIGHTING ITALY'S BATTLE ON THE ISONZO: SCREENED INFANTRY FIELD-KITCHENS NEAR MEDEA.



IN SUPREME COMMAND OF HIS ARMY AND NAVY: THE KING OF ITALY, WITH THE COUNT OF TURIN, VISITING A HOUSE BOMBARDED BY AN AUSTRIAN AEROPLANE ON THE LOWER ISONZO FRONT.

On the line of the River Isonzo, the Italian forces have won some notable successes. One of their chief objects on the lower Isonzo front is to capture the positions dominating the road to Trieste, and they have already made progress in this direction on the Carso Plateau. Further north their attacks have been pressed towards Gorizia and the Austrian entrenched camp there. Versa and Medea, at which our Photographs Nos. 2 and 3 were respectively taken, are small places some six and ten miles west of Gorizia.

A Rome *communiqué* of August 8 mentioned several successes obtained by the Italian artillery, including mountain-guns, and the previous day an advance on the Carso was reported. The King of Italy, it will be remembered, assumed supreme command of the Italian Army and Navy at the outset of the war, and by his presence at the front, and his disregard of danger, has greatly encouraged his troops. Personal courage has for generations been a conspicuous trait of the Italian royal family.



## ON THE ROAD TO GORIZIA: NEAR A DOUBLY-ENDANGERED TOWN.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY JULIUS PRICE, OUR SPECIAL WAR ARTIST IN ITALY.



DIGGING THEMSELVES IN: ITALIANS MAKING A BREASTWORK OF BOULDERS COVERED WITH BRANCHES, ON A HILLSIDE AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.

Concerning the sketch from which this drawing was made, Mr. Julius Price writes: "Nowadays, warfare appears to be impossible without trench-work, which seems, as it were, to have the effect of putting the brake on suddenly when any rapid strategic movement is in progress. Already there are indications that the tactics in the other zones of the European War will be followed by the Italians and the Austrians in the mountain fastnesses. A complicated system of trench-building is not likely to develop, of course, as Nature comes to the aid of the combatants, and rough breastworks formed of boulders covered with foliage answer well enough in a region where reconnaissance by

aeroplane is almost impossible owing to the fact that there are forests everywhere. Such breastworks have the advantage of being quickly constructed and are practically impregnable when on a steep hill-side such as is shown in my sketch." As to the fighting on the Isonzo front, it may be noted that, at the moment of writing, the struggle for Gorizia continues, although it is said from Turin that the battle has practically ended, except for the heavy bombardment of the Austrian position behind Gorizia. Gorizia itself was reported enormously damaged, and both Italian and Austrian shells whistle over it continually.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



# ARMOUR AND FIREARMS.

BY CHARLES FFOULKES, F.S.A.

THE efforts of the armourer may be roughly divided into three periods, during which he endeavored to perfect, firstly, the defensive equipment; secondly, the offensive weapon; and lastly, a combination of the two foregoing details. The evolution of armour may be said to have broken down after the dissolution of the Roman Empire, for in the time of Caesar the legions were equipped with defences closely resembling those of the sixteenth

century, and only wanting leg and arm protection to become the full suit of plate. It would encroach unnecessarily upon our allotted space to inquire into the reasons for this: the decadence of craftsmanship, the over-running of Europe by savage races, and other ethnological reasons which combined to hinder the development of armour; and we must perforce begin our investigations at the time of the Conquest, when primitive defences of leather, linen, and metal in small pieces were combined as a protection against weapons which had been in use since the very earliest days of man's primitive existence. Up to the middle of the sixteenth century there was practically no attempt to improve these weapons; and the sword, the lance, the bow, the axe, and the mace were the same in form as those used by the peoples of the Iron and Bronze Ages. The armourer concentrated all his efforts in evolving a defensive equipment which should

fashioning the ingenious and very practical armours which adjusted themselves to every need of the wearer. Weapons like the halberd, the guisarme, and suchlike developments of spear and axe show but little serious thought in their design, and must have been frequently far more of a hindrance than a practical improvement on the older forms. And so we may put down the period between the years 1000 and about 1550 as the epoch of Defence. By the latter date gunpowder had become a practical adjunct in military science; long and difficult expeditions were attempted by nations who had by this time settled more or less their internal differences; and, to put it briefly, military science and tactics were taking the place of the single combat and spectacular charge of armed knights. From the middle of the sixteenth century up to the present year of grace the ingenuity of the armourer has been expended on the perfection of the weapon. It is true that in naval equipment the contest between the projectile and the armour-plate has been as keen as it was in the military requirements of the seventeenth century, when body-armour was proved by firearms, and the bullet-proof cuirass assumed such cumbersome proportions that it hindered rather than protected its wearer. But, apart from this, it has generally been conceded by military experts that defences against firearms are of no practical value whatever. And now, in this period when scientific inventions have reached such a pitch as was never dreamed of by the necromancers of the Middle Ages, when air, fire, and water are controlled in a manner which exceeds the wildest romances of Herodotus and of the Elizabethan travellers, we find ourselves seriously discussing the *pros* and *cons* of a Morion, a Brigandine, or the Testudo of the Romans. It is, indeed, within the bounds of probability that in the next European war, if not during the present struggle, we shall find that the heavy gun and the Maxim will be only employed in clearing the ground, and that the mass of the army will again be armed with "close-quarter" weapons, and that we shall again see Homeric single combats of champions armed with mace and buckler. Such a development is quite possible.

The Misericorde of the fifteenth century, with which the victor searched out the joints in the harness of his foe and delivered the *coup de grace* if he thought no ransom was forthcoming, has been revived in the form of the "hand bayonet," or "trench dagger," a handy but devilish little weapon which the French have found most efficacious at close quarters, with results which are justly dreaded by the over-disciplined German, who has no stomach for such medievalisms. One important reason may be adduced for these revivals of obsolete weapons, and that is the return of the personal element in the sphere of military operations. In the days of Wellington the army fought in serried ranks and performed parade evolutions as a mass, with here and there a forlorn hope or an affair of outposts in which the individual acted as apart from the body corporate of the regiment. But now, in the peculiar style of fighting necessitated by artillery and other conditions, the individual is more often separated from his neighbours, reconnaissances are more frequent, and human ingenuity is more often called upon to cope with a sudden emergency. To take only one out of many cases, the aviator is now

the re-embodiment of the free lance of old, the knight-errant of the fourteenth century, the Condottieri of the Italian Republics. Once his orders are received he is left to carry them out as best he may, the personal factor being of supreme importance; and it is for the individual that the armourer caters and always has catered as distinct from the massed body of troops.

That armour was of questionable value against fire-arms even in the early days of their employment, we may judge from the statement of Sir Roger Williams in "A Brief Discourse of War" (1570) that "few armours are of sufficient proof to resist them [muskets] at ten or twelve

score yards"; but the efficacy of the weapon when used as a piece of precision was open to serious doubt by Du Bellay (1549), who states that "in a skirmish wherein tenne

thousand Harquebussiers are furnished with firearms, there dieth not so much as one man, for the Harquebussiers content themselves with making a noise and so shoot for all adventures." The early seventeenth century breast-plate illustrated opposite shows the terrible effect of round shot, or, possibly, of shell upon defensive armour. It is the pivot of a story told in the Guide Books of the Tower of the eighteenth century. One of the Warders was showing it to Prince Frederick (afterwards George III.), and stated that the man who wore it recovered from the appalling wound and lived for ten years afterwards. To this the Prince replied that he had heard of a man whose head was cloven to the chin, but on being bound up with a handkerchief, he drank a pot of ale that night. The result of this crude repartee was that the warder's legend was never repeated again. The breast-plate of James II. was never worn in action, but it bears the mark of a bullet used in proving it on the right breast. The Sappers' helmets need but little description. The black leather covered defence of the seventeenth century was used more particularly as a protection against falling earth and stones, as the nape-guard is not bullet-proof. The other helmet, which weighs some 13½ lb., is presumably of nineteenth-century make, for it closely resembles the helmets shown, worn by the



A FAMOUS AUSTRALIAN BUSHRANGER IN BODY-ARMOUR: THE LAST FIGHT OF NED KELLY.

From "The Illustrated London News" of September 11, 1880.

Our issue of September 11, 1880, gives an illustrated account of the capture of the Kelly gang of bushrangers at a remote hostelry. "At day-break . . . a man dressed in a long grey overcoat, wearing a huge iron helmet that completely covered his face and neck, stalked slowly forth, with a revolver, firing deliberately. . . . The bullets which struck his body did not hurt him. . . . He had put on a suit of armour, consisting of breast-plate, shoulder-plates, back-plate, and helmet, a quarter of an inch thick, made to his order by two country blacksmiths." A police-sergeant brought him down by shooting at his legs. His armour weighed 77 lb.

primitive existence. Up to the middle of the sixteenth century there was practically no attempt to improve these weapons; and the sword, the lance, the bow, the axe, and the mace were the same in form as those used by the peoples of the Iron and Bronze Ages. The armourer concentrated all his efforts in evolving a defensive equipment which should



HOW BODY-ARMOUR WAS USED IN THE AMERICAN WAR: THE FRONT OF THE WAISTCOAT CONTAINING STEEL PLATES, AS WORN BY OFFICERS

Regarding these interesting examples of body-armour, preserved in the Pitt Rivers Museum, our correspondent writes: "The waistcoat is such as was for a short time during the American War worn by officers. It was made in New York. One photograph shows the whole cloth front of the waistcoat. The other shows the inner aspect, with a buttoned opening below through which the metal plate was inserted, and one of the steel plates withdrawn. The weight of one of these plates with its shoulder-piece is 2 lb. 6½ oz.; that of the whole waistcoat with its armour-plates, 4 lb. 12½ oz. The plates are single pieces of thin steel, shaped to fit the body."—[Copyright reserved.]

"Flying Sap," in Raffet's lithograph of the Siege of Rome in 1848. Its disadvantage lies in the fact that the whole weight is borne on the crown of the skull. The only instances on record of armour being used in the wars of the nineteenth century are the steel-lined vests worn by the Confederate troops in the American Civil War of 1860, in the Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford; the hinged shields used by the United States Infantry in the Cuban War; and the boiler-plate armour of Ned Kelly, the bushranger. The Liverpool police have adopted a small shield for use in riots which is based upon the model of Henry the Eighth's pistol-shield, illustrated on the opposite page. The Gunner's Axe, which is also shown on the same page, is a unique specimen of the rough-and-ready range-finders of the sixteenth century. Presumably the object was sighted through the back, and foresights on the staff and the angle told off from the pendulum on the axe-blade quadrant. The staff was then placed in the barrel of a gun which was elevated or depressed till the pendulum registered the same figure. The obvious drawback of this contrivance lies in the fact that the range was not taken into consideration, and that as the back-sight is fixed, an object five hundred yards distant would be fired at with very nearly the same elevation of the cannon as an object at one thousand yards. And here we must leave this absorbingly interesting subject, and must wait, watching carefully the experiments of the next few months, in which we may possibly see the cap-à-pied suit of plate come into its own again, and forests of pikes, glaives, morning stars, and Lochaber axes bristling on the trenches ready for the word to advance.



BODY-ARMOUR AS USED IN THE AMERICAN WAR: ONE OF A PAIR OF STEEL PLATES, AND THE WAISTCOAT WITHIN WHICH IT WAS WORN—SHOWING THE BUTTONED OPENING BELOW, THROUGH WHICH IT WAS INSERTED

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withstand these weapons: for at this time the protection of the leader in war was of supreme importance, and it was especially for the leaders that the armourer catered in



## A REVIVAL OF BODY-ARMOUR: PROTECTION "MIMICKED" IN THE WAR.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON.



## PREDECESSORS OF THE STEEL SKULL-CAPS AND HELMETS AND OTHER PERSONAL DEFENCES OF TO-DAY: BODY-ARMOUR. INCLUDING THE HENRY VIII. PISTOL-SHIELD AND A GERMAN MASTER-GUNNER'S AXE.

Interest in the revival of body-armour has not been lessened by the statement that the French are lending to the British, for experimental purposes, a number of the steel helmet skull-caps they themselves have adopted for use in the trenches. So it is that old-time armour has come to be of particular moment. The subject is dealt with fully on the opposite page; but we may give here a word or two as to some of the examples illustrated. Some little while ago the Liverpool police adopted a small

shield for use in riots; and this is based on the pistol-shield of the time of Henry VIII. The earlier sapper's helmet, which was of leather, was used chiefly as protection against falling earth and stones. The James II. breast-plate was not worn in action: the bullet-mark which shows on the right breast was made when it was being proved. The German master-gunner's axe is a rough-and-ready range-finder of the sixteenth century.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



## DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOUR: OFFICERS KILLED IN ACTION.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY LAFAYETTE, ELLIOT AND FRY, STUART, UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD, DABOP, AND NAUMIN.



Capt. Hussey B. G. Macartney was dangerously wounded at Ladysmith and had retired, but volunteered for his old regiment on the outbreak of war. Capt. Charles C. de Fallot had been Professor of English at the Japanese Imperial Naval College at Etajima. Lieut.-Col. C. H. Palmer was the younger son of the Rev. J. Howard and Mrs. Palmer, of Worldham Rectory, Alton, and had served with distinction in South Africa. Capt. Charles Guy Bramwell served in the South African War, and received the Queen's medal, with three clasps, and the King's medal, with two clasps. Major Gordon Stewart Drummond Forbes, C.M.G., D.S.O., was the son of the late General Forbes, and won his D.S.O. in 1900. He was a great sportsman and a notable figure in Rhodesia. 2nd Lieut.

Frederick Hamilton Norway was the elder son of Mr. A. H. Norway, Secretary of the Post Office in Ireland. Lieut.-Col. Stewart MacDougal, of Lunga, had served with distinction in Egypt. In 1900 he was appointed Gentleman-at-Arms in the Household of Queen Victoria. 2nd Lieut. Cecil Ambrose Heal was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Heal, of The Fives Court, Pinner, Middlesex. He was only eighteen, was wounded two days after being at the front, and died four days later. 2nd Lieut. Edward Rowley Kelly was the only son of the late Lieut. Kelly, and grandson of Admiral Edward Kelly. Lieut. Gilbert Walter Lyttelton Talbot was the youngest son of the Bishop of Winchester and the Hon. Mrs. E. S. Talbot.



## HINDERING THE ENEMY ADVANCE: DEFENSIVE DESTRUCTION BY RUSSIANS.

DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN.



PREPARING TO BLOW UP A BRIDGE BEFORE EVACUATING A POSITION SUCH AS WARSAW: RUSSIANS WREATHING STRINGS OF DYNAMITE CARTRIDGES ABOUT THE GIRDERS.

The fall of Warsaw, regrettable as it is, is likely to prove a profitless victory for the Germans, as, for some weeks, the authorities and inhabitants of the Polish capital, anticipating the event, commenced the process of evacuation, and carried it out with a quiet, almost leisurely, completeness which reduced the city to little but an empty shell. The recuperative energy of the Russians is proverbial, and their skill and foresight undeniable. The conquest of Warsaw has little value for Germany from a military, or

even a monetary point of view, and, with regard to the former, it is of much importance that the Russians have blown up the bridges. Our illustration shows preparations being made by the Russians for blowing up a bridge by means of strings of dynamite cartridges wreathed about the girders. These cartridges, which are strung on wires all ready for use, are carried in boxes. They are fired from a distance, by means of electricity. —[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



# PLUMBAGO PORTRAITS: MINIATURES IN A LITTLE-KNOWN MANNER.



SIR JOHN RERESBY BART (1624-1660)

ATTRIBUTED TO WILLIAM FAITHORNE



Mlle. L. DE MAYENNE. BY L.L. BOILLY (1796)



CHARLOTTE VON STEIN

BY J.W. VON GOETHE.  
(1749-1832)



ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE ROOKE (1650-1709)

BY J. FABER, THE ELDER.



CHARLES II. BY G. WHITE (1702)



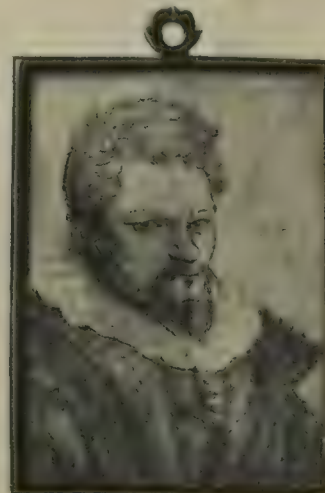
MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES CROFTS.  
BY T. FORSTER (1707)



MRS. PERWICK. BY DAVID LOGGAN. (1663)



ONE OF CHARLES II.'S JUDGES  
BY ROBERT WHITE (1645-1703)



ROBERT SIDNEY, EARL OF LEICESTER.  
BY HENDRIK GOLTZIUS (1593)

A GREAT ATTRACTION, EVEN IN THESE DAYS OF WAR: MINIATURES FROM THE WELLESLEY COLLECTION,  
NOW AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

In Room 90, at the Victoria and Albert Museum, is to be found an interesting study for the virtuoso: a collection of miniatures in plumbago. Mr. Francis Wellesley is to be thanked for giving art-lovers an opportunity of seeing the collection. We illustrate: "Sir John Reresby," by William Faithorne, who fought in the Civil War, on the Royalist side; "Mademoiselle L. de Mayenne," by Louis Leopold Boilly, who was born at La Bassée in 1761; "Charlotte von Stein," by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, the famous poet-

dramatist, whose gift in another form of art is not so widely known; "Admiral Sir George Rooke," by John Faber the Elder, a Dutch painter; "Charles II," by George White; "Major-General James Crofts," son of the Duke of Monmouth, by Thomas Forster; "Mrs. Perwick," by David Loggan, of Danzig; and "Robert Sidney, Earl of Leicester," by Hendrik Goltzius, of Mulsbacht. The miniatures, almost without exception, are drawn either in plumbago (a crystallised form of carbon), or in ink, on vellum.



# A Good Point for— "BLACK & WHITE"



## BUCHANAN'S SCOTCH WHISKY.

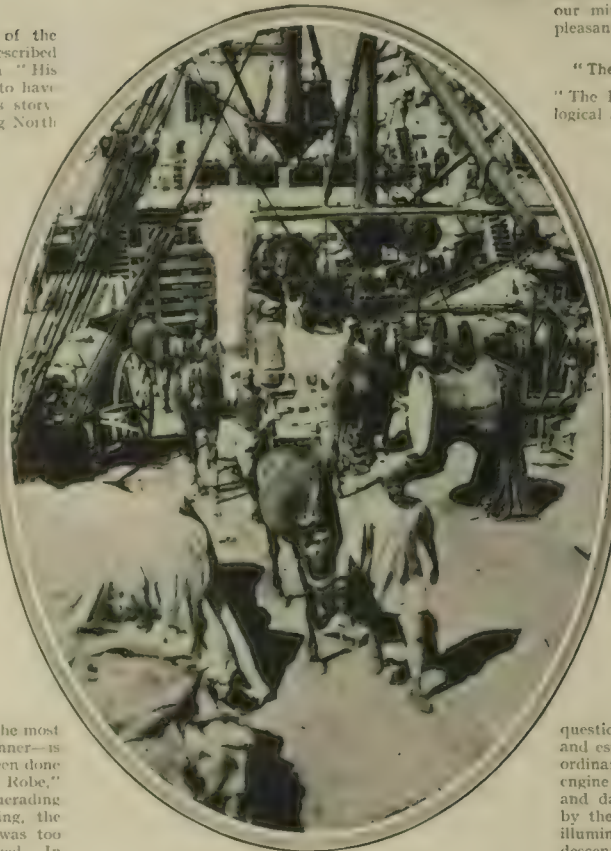
BUCHANAN'S SCOTCH WHISKY IS WELL-MATURED AND PERFECTLY BLENDED. THEIR VAST STOCKS IN SCOTLAND ENSURE AN UNFAILING SUPPLY OF THE SAME FAULTLESS QUALITY.



## NEW NOVELS.

**"His Father's Wife."** The flatness and monotony of the Essex coast farms, faithfully described by Mr. J. E. Patterson in "His Father's Wife" (George Allen and Unwin), seem to have communicated themselves to the incidents of his story. Reading it, one is better able to hear the shrieking North Sea wind, to see the salt marshes, than to feel the palpitating hearts of the tragic lovers. This may, of course, be due to Mr. Patterson's careful suppression of exuberance, the low pitch of his English characters; but the result is nevertheless not a little dreary. The only adventures that happen on the island are, apparently, adventures with bulls. Four times, at least, a bull charges into the leading part; but even his incursions fail greatly to enliven the action of the drama, and, with repetition, end by adding to the general monotony. It is not possible to deny that small squabbles, and smouldering jealousies, and the countryman's ugly delight in *Schadenfreude* are prevalent on the seamy side of village history: the question remains whether the exact reproduction of these things is worth recording or worth reading. We make this comment with some reluctance, because the author's method is so restrained and his balance so admirable that to find his book lacking in essential interest goes against the grain. But so it is.

**"Jaffery."** Jaffery Chayne is a lion-hearted, large-bearded, big-voiced hero, created to be immensely popular, we may be sure, with Mr. W. J. Locke's readers. We all have an incurable love for the heroic hero, which is one reason why, long ago, the novels of "Ouida," in their yellow boards, attained an enormous circulation. Jaffery Chayne is quite Ouidiacque—without the trappings of golden vice, be it understood. The curious part of "Jaffery" (The Bodley Head) is that the most interesting person in it—perhaps because the sinner—is dismissed early in the book. But this may have been done in order not to clash with the plot of "The Giant's Robe," that incisive study by Mr. Anstey of one man masquerading in another man's literary reputation. If anything, the misery of the culprit in "The Giant's Robe" was too prolonged, the rack too conscientiously employed. In "Jaffery," just as we are settling down to the deliberate torture of Adrian, the accident of timely death removes him, and we have to fall back on the large, booming people and their satellites, Hilary and his wife and Doris being no more than satellites in the planetary orbit of Jaffery and his Armenian super-woman. There is much breeziness in the book—a genial, boisterous atmosphere, very enlivening in the world of grim realities wherein we live at the present hour. Mr. Locke brings Jaffery Chayne up to date, and



THE MERCIFUL MAN IS MERCIFUL TO HIS BEAST: HORSES BEING EXERCISED ON THE DECK OF A TRANSPORT OFF GABA TEPE.

The inevitable cramping of the horses upon a transport-vessel is more or less of a hardship and discomfort to the patient and invaluable creatures, and our photograph, taken at Gaba Tepe, gives some idea of the relief with which the horses stretch their legs on deck after thirty days of enforced idleness.

leaves him fulfilling his destiny in the Great War; but to our mind he belongs not there, but to the vague and pleasant realms of fantasy.

**"The Harbor."** The evolution of an artist is always an interesting study, and when, as in "The Harbor" (Macmillan) the study covers the sociological aspect of the artist's environment, it embraces, of course, matter of far larger scope. If this be a first novel it shows great promise; and it justifies the popularity it appears already to have gained in America, where it has run through several editions. It has become a fashion among the young writers exactly to examine the growth and adolescence of the modern man, so that we found nothing we were not prepared for in the first and second parts of the book—the child in the world of his own, the boy awakening to sex, the clever youth struggling to express himself to a nicety after some approved model. In this case Bill went to Paris, and returned to New York 2202 to write as the great Frenchmen write, plucking at the very nerves and heartstrings of truth. He was slow to discover that in the harbour of Brooklyn, a biscuit-toss below his father's garden, lay material enough to fill an author's lifetime; but when it had been pointed out to him he set to work, and found himself. The last part lifts him from the detachment of a journalist into participation in the struggle and the revolt of the under-dogs of labour. Mr. Poole's sweated, stewing stokers, and his foreign dockers, are drawn too violently to be free from exaggeration; and his socialistic panacea for the present war seems to us, who happen to be living in one of the countries at war, as almost ludicrously wide of the mark; but, for all that, "The Harbor" is a book to be read.

With the "short days" within measurable distance, the country-house lighting question becomes of urgent interest and importance, and especially the method of effecting the lighting with ordinary motor-car petrol. The use of a costly electric engine-driven installation, and inefficient, troublesome, and dangerous oil-lamps or candles, has been superseded by the introduction of the Willett Light, a system of illumination which provides soft yet powerful incandescent lights from ordinary motor-car petrol. The Willett generating plant is simple to operate, efficient, inexpensive. The whole system is entirely automatic, so can be looked after by anyone without mechanical knowledge. The generator is driven by weights; there is no engine, and no smell, vibration, or noise; and burners may be fixed anywhere, indoors or out. The Willett generating plant can be seen in operation at Mr. Willett's show-rooms in Sloane Square, or full particulars obtained from the Manager, The Willett Light, Sloane Square, S.W.

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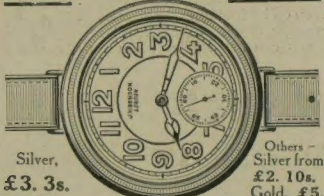
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## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

**Air Raids.** There are so many motorists serving in the Anti-Aircraft Corps that I have no hesitation in reminding them of Mr. Tennant's (the Under-Secretary for War) reply to a question in the House last week—that as yet no decision had been made for that

export of pneumatic tyres, and persons who make themselves in any way parties to the evasion of this prohibition incur serious penalties. Of course, our Colonies do not come under this ban, as permission is always given for their wants to be supplied; but I hope my many readers in England over-seas will note the efforts of our enemies to diminish our supplies and add to their own, and so counter any such efforts in their own part of the world.

is why it is styled a "tractor"; while the other was an N.A.C. monoplane under which was written, "Pusher Eindecker," as if Mr. Pusher was the maker, and so Mr. Ding, who builds these at Bonness, on Lake Windermere, is going to be called by his friends "Pusher" for many a long day to come. He certainly has pushed his flying school well ahead, and is turning out quite a number of pilots weekly. I am afraid the term "pusher," applied to aeroplanes that have their propellers placed behind the planes instead of in front of them, has come from America. Perhaps the word "tractor" will be dropped, and that type termed "pullers." Anyway, I am glad to say the whole air service "push," to use a Colonialism, pulls well together, and on their efforts—the eyes of the gun—a large amount of our success depends for the successful finishing of this present war. W. W.

**Tractors and Pushers.** I suppose that going round the aeroplane - pilot - making schools lately, as there is no motor racing nowadays, is about the best kind of pleasure motoring the mechanical mind can get. At least, that is my opinion, because, I suppose, I do

The number of employees of W. H. Smith and Son serving with the Colours has now reached 1000, a figure which represents a very high percentage of the total men available, having regard to the fact that a very large pro-



AT THE TOP OF A WORCESTERSHIRE HILL: A 9.5 "STANDARD."

That pleasant runs through delightful English scenery are still to be enjoyed is obvious in our picture of a dainty 9.5 Standard car at rest for the moment at the top of a Worcestershire hill running down into the town of Bewdley, or Beau-de-ley, as it was called centuries ago, by way of tribute to the beauty of its situation.

body to come under the control of the War Office in place of the Admiralty. So many rumours have been prevalent in regard to this matter that it is well to state the known facts. In regard to enemy raids, it has been reported from America that all the Zeppelin air-ships have been recalled into dock for the purpose of being remodelled. The story may be true or not; but, so far, the lack of flying visits to these shores lately gives some credence to the statement. It is presumed, however, the "Zepps." will be in full working order by September or October, so, perhaps, until then, our East Coast seaside resorts may hope to get their usual summer season over without fears of bomb-dropping. Personally, I am going to the East Coast for a brace-up, and I do not believe the risks are greater there than in any other part of the United Kingdom—save, perhaps, Ireland, which, so far, has escaped all such troubles.

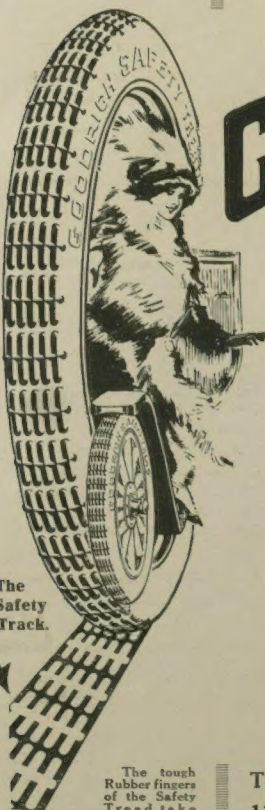
**No Tyre Export.** That patriotic firm the Dunlop Company write me that it has come to their knowledge that attempts are being made to purchase motor tyres in small quantities for export. This firm point out that all their tyres are sold on the condition that they are not re-sold for export except when fitted to cars. Moreover, a Government prohibition exists against the

like motoring with a definite object in view. Anyway, I recommend it to all those car-owners who want to have a run and at the same time see a bit of flying. It is remarkable what a large number of pilots are being daily certificated as efficient by the Royal Aero Club officials. On all sorts of machines, too, these aerial motorists gain their brevets. Perhaps the majority are on tractors, though the "pusher" biplane runs the former very close. Writing the word "pusher" reminds me now going the rounds of the schools. In one of the German papers devoted to flying matters were two pictures of the latest English Aero tractor biplane with the

## THE MUNITIONS CAMPAIGN: A STIRRING SPEECH TO WORKERS.

On Thursday last week the Right Hon. T. J. Macnamara, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, visited the works of Messrs. C. A. Vandervell and Co., of Warple Way, Acton, where he delivered a vigorous and valuable address on the munitions question to over twelve hundred of the firm's London employees. Amongst those present on the platform were: Sir William Bull, M.P., Mr. Herbert Nield, M.P., Mr. C. A. Vandervell, Mr. Arthur Goodwin (Chairman), Sir Maxwell Monson (Rochet-Schneider cars), Mr. P. B. Pratt (Chairman of Acton District Council), Mr. A. H. Midgley, Mr. G. Steel, and Mr. J. F. Shillaker. Messrs. Vandervell are carrying out some highly important contracts for the Government.

portion of the personnel of the firm consists of boys under military age and women and girls. The list is headed by no fewer than four out of the six partners of the firm.



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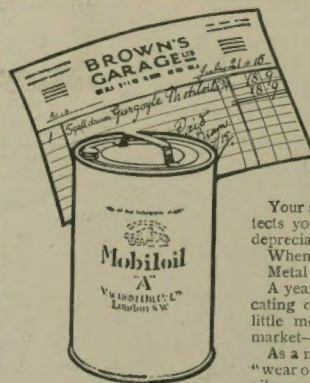
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*War, with its iron tramp, has crushed the fair land of Poland.*

**A**N area seven times the size of Belgium has been ravaged four times by the Germans. Millions are homeless and starving. Old men and women have lost the roofs over their heads, and when children stretch out their thin arms crying for bread, their mothers can only answer with tears.

The spectre of hunger has cast its withering hands over the vast land between the Niemen and the Carpathians. Workmen have lost their work, for all the workshops and factories are shut. The plough is rusting for want of use, for the labourer has been robbed of tools and seed. Epidemics have spread throughout the country, and the domestic hearth is extinguished.

### HAS POLAND THE RIGHT TO YOUR HELP?

Yes; every nation has this right in the name of humanity. But Poland has the right also in the name of her historic past. During centuries Poland was the messenger of progress, the defender of the oppressed. Wherever great disasters struck the peoples, bringing hunger and need, Polish offerings flowed thither. Let the Polish towns and villages spring to life again from their ruins! Let Polish hearts know other feelings than pain, let the voice of Poland not only speak in a sigh! Let Polish mothers be able to give their children something more than tears!

Also, by helping Poland you will be able to show your practical admiration for the splendid part played in this war by our Ally, great, brotherly Russia.

The Great Britain to Poland Fund, which the Empress Marie-Feodorovna has affiliated with the Russian Red Cross, has a deputa- tion working behind the Russian lines, and does not administer relief through a Committee with its headquarters in a neutral country.

**Twenty Shillings will keep 20 people from starvation for a week.**

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## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

E W B (Huddersfield).—Will you look at this?—K to B 7th, K to B 5th; 2. Kt to K 6th (ch), K moves; 3. Kt takes P (mate).

O H L.—Thanks for further problem. If it stands examination, it shall be published in due course.

F M W (Green Lanes).—We are sorry your two-mover is not quite up to our standard.

N S Aiyra.—Please send solutions of your problems.

## CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played in a Telegraphic Match between the Chess Clubs of Los Angeles and San Francisco, between Messrs. C. W. WATERMAN and J. H. S. ITH.

(King's Bishop Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. W.) BLACK (Mr. S.)  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. B to B 4th Kt to K B 3rd  
3. Q to K 2nd B to B 4th  
4. B takes P (ch) K takes B  
5. Q to B 4th (ch) P to Q 4th  
6. Q takes B Kt takes P

It is generally held that Black has now the better game.

7. Q to K 3rd R to B sq  
Here, however, the K P needed protection, either by Kt to Q B 3rd, or R to K sq.

8. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q 3rd  
9. Kt takes P (ch) K to Kt sq  
10. Castles Q to B 3rd  
11. P to Q 4th Kt to Q 2nd  
12. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to Kt 3rd  
13. P to B 4th B to B 4th  
14. P to Q Kt 3rd

It was more important to keep the Knight out than save the Q B P.

15. B takes P  
16. Q R to B sq B to B 4th  
17. K R to K sq Q R to Q sq  
18. P to K Kt 4th B to B sq

B takes P is out of the question, because if 19. Kt takes B, R takes Q, Kt takes Q (ch), winning the

WHITE (Mr. W.) BLACK (Mr. S.)  
20. R to K 2nd P to Q R 3rd  
21. B to K 4th Kt to R sq  
The equivalent of surrendering the Knight altogether. It takes no further part in the game.

22. Q R to K sq Kt to K B 2nd  
23. P to Kt 5th Q to B 4th  
24. B to R 5th P to Q Kt 3rd  
25. Kt takes B P R takes R  
26. R takes R Q to Q 2nd  
27. K takes P

Well played. White has handled these two Knights with great skill. It will be seen, neither Knight can be taken, and Black is now completely outplayed.

28. Kt takes R Kt takes Kt  
29. P to Kt 6th P takes P  
30. Kt to K 7 (ch) K to B sq  
31. Kt takes P (ch) K to Kt sq  
32. Q to Q 3rd Kt to K 3rd  
33. P to B 5th Kt takes P  
34. Q to B 4th (ch) Kt to K 3rd  
35. R takes Kt Resigns.

This game was awarded the special brilliancy prize.

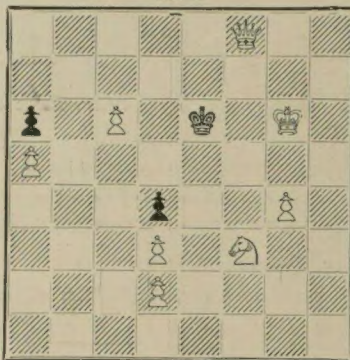
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3705 received from K P Dê, M.A. (Rangoon); of No. 3706 from K P Dê, K Aravamudan Iyengar, B.A. (Madras), C A M (Penang), N S Aiyra, S Anthonis (Janina, Greece), P H Staunton, Kolar Gold Field (South India), and W E D Farmer (Albert).

Canada); of No. 3707 from K Aravamudan Iyengar, B.A., K P Dê, R Tidmarsh (Vernon, B.C.), and J F Loring (Malta); of No. 3708 from R Tidmarsh and A V Markwell (Cavalla, Greece); of No. 3709 from A V Markwell, J Cifuentes (Trubia, Spain), H P Cole (Tunbridge Wells), C Barretto (Madrid), and J B P (Madras); of No. 3710 from J Isaacson (Liverpool), H P Cole, Blair H Cochrane (Harting), J Marshall Bell (Buckhaven), Jacob Verrall (Rodenell), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), A Hill (Leeds), J Allen, and J Cifuentes.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3711 received from R C Durell (South Woodford), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), J J Dennis (Gosport), L Chone La Roque, J Fowler, A H Arthur (Bath), T T G (Cambridge), Curwen (Hampstead), J F G Picters n (Kingswinford), J S Forbes (Brighton), H Grasset Baldwin (Harrogate), M E Onslow (Bournemouth), Rev. J Christie (Redditch), G Wilkinson, J Smart, A W Hamilton Gell (Exeter), Mark Dawson (Horsforth), C Hopkinson (Manchester), and R Worters (Canterbury).

PROBLEM No. 3712.—By E. C. MORTIMER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3709.—By M. F. J. MANN.

WHITE

1. K to B 4th

2. Mate accordingly.

BLACK

Any move.

We have received a copy of the "British Correspondence Chess Association," from which we hope to quote a game at an early opportunity.

## WAR BOOKS.

ONE of the most interesting of the books which owe their being directly to the war is "The Way of the Red Cross," by E. C. Vivian and J. E. Hodder Williams (Hodder and Stoughton; 1s. net), and the new shilling edition should greatly increase its sale, especially as all profits therefrom go to the *Times* Fund for the Sick and Wounded. Prefaced by a few gracious words from Queen Alexandra, the book gives, in fourteen chapters, much information and vivid pictures of Red Cross work abroad and at home. It is no dry record, but a narrative throbbing with actuality and pathos. The talks with maimed soldiers bring the reader very close to the great tragedy. Yet it is not a depressing, but an inspiring, book.

The creation of the new armies and the new volunteer movement has called forth a literature of its own. Very useful examples of this literature are "Tactics for Beginners" and "The Training of the Volunteers for War" (Hodder and Stoughton; 1s. net each), both by Major Gordon Casserly, of the Indian Army. The instruction is set out in each case very clearly and concisely, at the same time covering a great deal of ground.

Three useful books in a cheap form on wider aspects of the war may also be noted. "Germany's Food: Can It Last?" (University of London Press; 2s. net) is an English translation, edited by Dr. S. Russell Wells, with an introduction by Professor A. D. Waller, of a German work, "Germany's Food, and England's Plan to Starve Her Out," a study by German experts, edited by Professor Paul Eltzbacher. The conclusion of the German experts is that, "provided the measures they recommend are adopted, the nation, even if isolated, cannot be starved." "Written with typically German minuteness and detail," the book should be valuable to statesmen, agriculturists, and economists—political or domestic.

"Italy and the Italian People," edited by L. G. Redmond-Howard (Simpkin, Marshall; 1s. net), is a short survey of Italian history and politics from Ancient Roman days to the present. For the popular understanding of Italy's part in the conflict, and as an introduction to wider reading, this little book is very useful and stimulating. It is one of the "Nations of the War" Series.

"After the War," by Henry R. Meyer (Simpkin, Marshall; 2s. net), is a discussion of "the changes and chances that will come with peace." Chapters are devoted to each of the principal belligerent nations. Incidentally, universal service is advocated; and the final warning is: "England, beware of a doubtful peace, which may entail even greater danger than the present conflict!"

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